BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

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DAILY PROGRESS.

FRIDAY, JAN. 22, 1864.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Later from the North and Europe.

ORANGE C. H. Jan. 21.—Northern dates to the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th, have been received. The National Democratic Convention, to nominate a President, meets at Chicago, on the 4th July.

A caucus of the Democratic members of Congres was held at the Capitol on the evening of the 11th. A resolution was passed unanimously disapproving the Emancipation Proclamation.

A democratic organ is to be started in Washington, called the *Constitutional Union*.

The following resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, That we are for the restoration of all the States to the Union. Patriotic and true statesmen alike demand that such a policy should be pursued towards the people of the States in which the insurrection exists, as shall be best calculated to bring this expensive and exhausting war in which we are now engaged to a close, and to restore said States to the Union under the Constitution, with all their constitutional rights unimpaired.

The utmost harmony prevailed between the Democrats and Conservatives.

Gen. McClellan's nomination by the Conservatives of Philadelphia and Cincinnati is simply a suggestion of his name. His friends promised to this caucus to support cordially any man nominated.

A bill will shortly be introduced in the Yankee Congress, and probably pass, putting all male free negroes in the Yankee States, between 16 and 60 in the military service.

The Marshal of the District of Columbia, under the confiscation act, seized the property of Senators Truston Polk and W. T. Smith.

Meade arrived in Philadelphia on the 12th. He was serenaded and made a speech urging the people to do everything to put men in the army as the only way to crush the rebellion. He promised to do everything himself to crush out armed traitors.

Wilson's resolution to expel Garrett Davis was taken up on the 13th. An immense crowd attended. Seward and nearly all the representatives were on the floor of the Senate. Wilson and Davis both spoke. Davis said that if he was expelled, he would go to Kentucky and raise the cry of oppression, usurpation and tyrranny; and inaugurate a revolution against the faithless men in charge of the Government. Other Senators are yet to speak. The New York *Herald's* correspondent says the impression prevails that Davis will not he expelled, but the Senate will express its disapproval of Davis' course.

Gens. Cadwalader, Hunter and Wardsworth have been appointed a Committee to go to Chattanooga and investigate the Chickamauga fight.

The New York *Herald* says that Fremont has determined to run as an independent candidate for the Presidency and fears the canvass will be carried on in violence, blood-shed and confusion.

Grant has left Nashville to prepare for the great conflict in East Tennessee.

The Washington *Chronicle* says Magruder has 15,000 men under him in Texas.

A number of mechanics and carpenters have been sent from Washington to repair the Railroad in Tennessee.

The New York Senate has passed a bill changing the Constitution so as to allow soldiers to vote.

The *Hibernia* and *Scotia* have arrived with European dates to Jan. 2d.

Paris papers deny that Maximilian refuses to accept the Mexican throne.

Napoleon made a pacific speech on New Years' day, and expressed the hope to Minister Dayton that 1864 would be a year of peace and reconciliation to America. The *Lafrance* publishes a correspondence between President Davis and the Pope. The latter addresses Davis as the "Illustrious President," and expresses much friendship.

The *Gazette Defrance* says Dickens will shortly proceed to Meromon on business with Maximillian relative to Mexico.

The British Parliament meets on the 4th of February. English revenue for the past year decreased half million pounds sterling, while trade returns show 30 per cent. increase.

The Tycoon of Japan has determined upon expelling all foreigners.

The London *Times* protests against Federal enlistments in England.

Searching enquiries which were made in regard to the sailing of the *Rappahannock*—vessels being built for the Confederates resulted in dismissing the mechanics and laborers engaged in construction, and precaution has been taken to prevent a similar recurrence.

The *Alabama* when last heard from, was in the Straits of Lunda, pursued by the steamer *Wyoming*.

The latest respecting the troubles in Germany is England's protest. In the mean time the Federal occupation progresses, the Federal troops having entered Holstein on the 24th December. The Danish army is retiring and will probably abandon Holstein.

Napoleon has written a non-committal letter.

The peace of Europe is seriously threatened.

Lincoln has decided that his amnesty proclamation does not extend to prisoners of war.

The New York *Times* says, at least three-fourths of Meade's army have re-enlisted for three years.

The Mexicans attacked the French troops on the 1st of December and were repulsed with a loss of 2,000.

A telegram from Headquarters, army of the Potomac, says J. Minor Botts has been urged to accept a place as Senator from Virginia, in Washington, in place of Bowden, and that he has written a letter in response, stating that he is unwilling to accept the honor intended to be conferred upon him, hoping the day is not far distant when he can stand as a connecting link between the North and the South. The letter is said to be brief and eloquent.

Heavy laden wagons were crossing the Mississippi at St. Louis on ice on the 15th Jan.

The *Herald* of the 15th has a dispatch from Culpeper saying that Stuart, with 5,000 men, had arrived at Leesburg and would either cut the Orange Railroad at Bull Run or the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at Point of Rock.

Lincoln has been nominated for re-election by the Republicans in the Legislatures of Indiana, Illinois, New Hampshire and Pennsylvania.

A Brigadier from the Army of the Potomac has been sent to Johnson's Island.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH. FRIDAY. JAN. 22, 1864. NO. 62.

The Richmond correspondent of the London *Times* says that if the rebel Congress, which, it must be confessed, has hitherto shown little grasp or earnestness or capacity, fails to rise to the height of the great argument before it, there may be expected such misery as upon earth never yet has been known.

Henry W. Warfield, of Baltimore, is to go to Richmond to procure the release of Maj. White, of the Pennsylvania Legislature, for Gen. Tremble.

Gold in New York on the 15th, 155½, which was higher than at any time since April last.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Jan. 21.—In the Senate to-day highly important reports from the Military Committee on the subject of the assignment of Gen. Lawton to the discharge of the duties of Quartermaster General without removing Col. Myers from that position. The report covers forty pages, and sets forth that the President has continued in service a number of officers commissioned under the Provisional Government, without being re-nominated, after having consulted the Senate on that point and been advised by that body to the contrary. It alleges that Gen. Lawton has been discharging the duties of Quartermaster General without authority of law; that he has given no bond, and every dollar drawn from the Treasury on his requisition is illegal. The Senate adopted a resolution that Myers is now Quartermaster General, and is required by law to discharge the duties of that office, and that Lawton is not authorized. Senate not in secret session to day.

Hospitals Burned.

RICHMOND, Jan. 21.—Seven hospital buildings at camp Winder, near this city, were destroyed by fire this morning between 2 and 3 o'clock. A large quantity of Commissary stores and bed clothing were destroyed. Fire accidental.

IMPORTANT TO SUBSTITUTE MEN.

Under this head the Richmond *Whig* gets off the following:

If we may trust Dame Rumor, the hotels of this city are filled with gentlemen from the country, who have flocked here for the purpose of escaping the iron grasp of the conscript officers and finding easy berths somewhere. It is also stated, on equally good authority, that of the forty members of the House of Representatives whose time expire, with the present session, nearly five-fifths have evinced of late a decided inclination toward the Administration. That, in so inclining, they are actuated by disinterested patriotism and not by the desire of finding soft places under the broad wing of the government, who can doubt? Else why the unfounded insinuation that these retiring sages are the prime movers of these resolutions which seem designed to invest the Executive with far more power than he desires?

Now the public servants who happen at present to occupy important positions at Richmond are as good natured, charitable and accommodating as it is possible for them to be. But it is out of their power to give a soft place to everybody. Indeed their own places are not like beds of roses or of elder-down. By squeezing and spooning, they may manage to make room for a few more political friends who have been left out in the cold. But there the accommodation must end, for if it were extended further we should never hear the end of clamor about Executive patronage and protection. The Administration will do its best, but there is a limit even to that. The great bulk of substitute men cannot be provided for.

In this emergency, we are happy to have it in our power to take up the work of charity wherever the authorities may be forced to drop it, and to carry it forward until every substituted man shall be comfortably and permanently accommodated. We have found a soft place for every one of them, and make no charge for furnishing the same. We therefore invite most cordially all substituted men to quit the game of hide and seek which they have been playing, to come out of their holes in the hotels, quit teasing the heads of departments for places which have long ago been filled, and repair in a body to this office, purchase a copy of this paper and peruse attentively the following stanza from Byron's "Lines on my Thirty-sixth Birth-day:"

A Soft Place for the Substituted Men.

Seek out—less often sought than found—
A soldier's grave, for thee the best;
Then look around, and choose thy ground,
And take thy rest.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—The Washington *Star* says:

The mission of General Butler to Washington has a much wider reach than has yet been stated, and relates to future plans of the utmost importance, the nature of which must remain secret till subsequent action on the part of the rebels cause their development. Gen. Butler had another protracted interview, a few days since, with the President, Secretary Stanton and Gen. Halleck, and is understood to have received their endorsement of his proposed course, and had full powers given him to carry the same into effect. That all the rebel prisoners, about 38,000 in number, are to be transmitted to this department is true, and retaliatory measures, to a proper and legitimate extent, have been determined upon. There is also embraced in Gen. Butler's scheme a move in the game which the rebels little think of, and which cannot fail to bring them to terms. He has prepared a counter move to every possible contingency; and whether they refuse to hold communication with him or not, the result will be the same.

"LO, THE POOR INDIAN!"—Col. Thomas' battalion of Cherokees, raised in Western North Carolina, and the Choctaws, Chicktaws, Chickasaws, Creeks and other nations, inhabiting what is known as the "Indian Territory," west of Arkansas, have shown themselves about as true to the Confederacy as any troops in the service, indeed some of them have exhibited a firmness and devotion that is well calculated to put not a few of our white citizens to shame. They have made good soldiers—have shown themselves to be true men, and we think worthy to be admitted to all the rights and privileges of citizenship.

A LONG WAR.—A Southerner in New York writes, that he has looked with anxious eyes for some sign of exhaustion in the North, but looked in vain, though "volunteering is not brisk, the conscription was a failure, the debt is enormous, labor is scarce, the currency is depreciating, strikes are numerous, and taxes are high." He warns the south to expect a long war.

We learn that $11,000 was subscribed and paid in last Monday, at Columbia, S. C., to the Committee for the purpose of equipping Gen. Morgan's command.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,
A GOOD PIANO. APPLY AT
Jan 13-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

BRITISHER TO BEECHER.

Alas! what a pity it is, Parson Beecher,
That you come not at once when Secession broke out,
As Abraham Lincoln's Apostle, a preacher
Of the Union; a gospel which Englishmen doubt;
For that Union, you see,
Was a limb of our tree:
Its own branches to break themselves off are as free.

Still, Beecher, if you had been only sent hither,
When at first the Palmetto flag flouted the sky,
Commissioned, foul slavery's faction to wither,
And this nation invoke to be Freedom's ally,
With your eloquent art
You had won England's heart;
We were fully disposed towards taking your part.

Instead of a Reverend Beecher, appealing
To our conscience, in Liberty's name, for the right,
We heard a cool scoundrel advise in the stealing
Of Brittania's domain's North and South to unite;
And your papers were full
Of abuse of John Bull;
Whilst he bore the blockade which withheld cotton wool.

Malevolence, taking our ill-will for granted,
Has reviled us, pursued us with bluster and threat,
Supposing itself the remembrance had planted
In our bosom of wrongs which we couldn't forget.
And should take, in its case
Of misfortune, as base
A revenge as itself would have taken in our place.

Tirades against England, with menace of slaughter,
Never yet have your Sumners, and such, ceased to pour,
Your bards talk of blowing us out of the water,
And threaten to "punish John Bull at his door."
Now this isn't the way
To make Englishmen pray
That the Yankees may finish by gaining the day.

An afterthought only is "Justice to Niggers:"
'Tis a cry which those Yankees raised not till they found
That they for a long time had been seen pulling triggers
At their slaveholding brothers and gained little ground.
First Abe Lincoln gave out
That he'd fain bring about,
The Re-union with slavery too, or without.

So don't waste your words in attempts at persuasion,
Which impose on no Briton alive but a fool,
But husband your breath for another occasion,
That is, Beecher, keep it your porridge to cool.
"Strictly neutral will I
Still remain standing by,
Says Britannia: "d'ye see any green in my eye?"

—*Punch.*

OUR NEED OF VIGOROUS PREPARATION.

We are informed says the Charleston *Mercury*, through the United States journals, that great preparations are making, by the really sagacious and vigorous Government at Washington, for the spring campaign from Chattanooga. Confidence is expressed that Grant, with his army heavily reinforced, and fully supplied with arms, ordnance stores, clothing, wagon trains, etc., will drive through from Tennessee to Charleston.

Operations are to open in March, and we can only hope that our authorities sufficiently appreciate the danger to stimulate the conscript bureau, the commissary department, the ordnance department, and the quartermaster department of the Confederate States to the utmost activity and the largest and earliest exertions. Military success is the sole safety and grand desideratum of the cause; and for the achievement of military success, comprehension and efficiency in these departments are pre-requisite. Unsparing energy and provident foresight among the conscript and ordnance officers, quartermasters and commissaries, during the next fifty days, would go very far toward defeating the schemes of the enemy and redeeming the country from the sufferings and dangers of invasion.

If, besides gigantic efforts made by these most responsible officers, the rigid rule of military law were enforced toward all deserters by military courts and commanding officers, free from untimely and demoralizing influence from higher authority, there would soon exist unbounded confidence throughout the country, that, with the Generals and troops we have, certain victory would crown our cause, and unfailing success establish our independence. Sloth and a want of sagacity, promptitude and breadth of preparation, have brought us into our present peril. If, warned by the past, our officials, everywhere, high and low, would reform and improve in these respects, the country would feel easy. Not the situation of the country, but the management of the cause, has created despondent feelings.—*Appeal.*

FURLOUGHS FOR RECRUITS FOR GENERAL LEE'S ARMY.—The friends of the soldiers in Gen. Lee's army, will read the following official order with pleasure. They now have an opportunity to get furloughs for their relatives and friends, by ferretting out some of those skulkers who are at home evading the law, and sending them to the enrolling officer:

HEAD'QRS, ARMY NORTHERN VA.,
January, 1st, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.

A furlough of thirty days will be granted to every enlisted man who will secure to any company of the Army of Northern Virginia an able-bodied recruit physically qualified to perform the duties of a soldier; of good moral character, who is not a deserter, or absent without leave from any other command, who could be received under ordinary circumstances under the regulations of the War Department governing enlistments, who shall enlist unconditionally for the war, and actually be present, ready to report for duty with his command.

By command of Gen. R. E. Lee.

(Signed) W. H. TAYLOR, A. A. G.

It will be seen that in addition to furloughs already allowed, an additional thirty days will be granted to each enlisted soldier bringing in a recruit acceptable to the service.

CAPTURE OF YANKEES.—The Savannah *Republican* says the cavalry company of Capt. Tucker, stationed near St. Augustine, Florida, ambuscaded, a short distance from the city, a company of Yankees under command of a Lieutenant. The command of Capt. Tucker captured, after a severe fight, twenty-four of the number. The Yankees were out gathering wood. The Lieutenant commanding them was seriously wounded and left on the field, having been shot, the ball passing through his lungs. A few of our men were slightly wounded.

FOR SALE.
$6,000 N. C. TREASURY NOTES, $1 AND $2, at 65 cts premium.
$5,000 Confederate 8 per cent. Bonds, at $1.10 premium.
$1,000 Confederate 15 million loan, at $1.80 premium.
4,000 N. C. Treasury Notes, 50 and 75 cts, at 15 cts premium.
2,500 N. C. new 6 per cent. Bonds, at $2.75 cts premium.
T. S. LUTTERLOH,
Jan 20 3t* Fayetteville, N. C.

NOTICE.
PERSONS WISHING TO SPORT, CAN DO SO BY coming to Louisburg, N. C., on the 23d inst. as there will be a fight between a Black Bear and two Bull Terriers.
T. B. & J. M. B.
Jan 18-3d*

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

FOR SALE,
5,000 NO. 11, NO. 60 AND NO. 0 PLOW POINTS and Landsides.
400 No. 11, No. 60 and No. 0 Plows.
2,000 Plow Bolts.
8,000 Bar Iron from 1 to 3 inches wide.
Jan 21-1m* SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.

FOR SALE,
A FEW BARRELS FIRST-RATE OLD RYE WHISkey; also, several barrels Brandy. Apply to
J. P. PRAIRIE & CO.,
Jan 13-tf Corner Harget and Wilmington sts.

FOR SALE.
A GOOD PIANO. CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBER,
W. B. EDMUNDSON, at High Point.
Jan 13-1w

FOR SALE,
SIX STANDS OF PEWTER CANDLE MOULDS.—Each stand contains 18 Moulds, with Wires and Needle all complete and varnished Stands. Apply at the
Jan 11 7t* PROGRESS OFFICE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Jan. 16th, 1864.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, CONSISTing of
Surgeon E. A. CRUDUP,
Ass't Surg'n H. H. HARRIS,
will meet at Halifax, in Halifax county, on Monday, the 25th of January.
At Jackson, in Northampton county, on Wednesday, the 27th of January.
At Murfreesboro', in Hertford county, on Friday, the 29th of January.
At Wilmington, in New Hanover county, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, 2d, 3d and 4th of February.
At Whitesville, in Columbus county, on Saturday, February 6th.
At Elizabeth Town, in Bladen county, on Tuesday, 9th of February, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability.
By order of Governor VANCE:
EDWARD WARREN,
Jan 18 2w Surgeon General N. C.
City papers copy 2w.

A FEMALE SEMINARY AT WAKE FOREST
WILL BE OPENED, ON THURSDAY, 4TH FEBruary next, under the control of Profs. ROYALL and SIMMONS. Instruction will be given in all branches usually taught in Female Colleges. Tuition, per session of 20 weeks, $75; Music $50; use of Piano $10. Board and washing $500 per session, each student furnishing lights, towels, 1 pair sheets and 2 pillow cases.
Board at $10 per month paid in provisions at old prices (corn $1 per bushel, wheat $1.25, bacon, lard and butter each 25 cts per pound) greatly preferred. Payment for board and tuition in advance. No unreasonable deductions. Students will bring any text books in their possession.
Jan 18-1w

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
I HAVE BEEN SENT TO THIS STATE FOR THE purpose of procuring a supply of MOLASSES for the use of the Army of Northern Virginia. As many of you have friends and relatives there, may I not beg that you take an interest in the matter, and render me all the aid you can? Will not each one make up a package, or where one cannot spare as much as a barrel, will not neighbors form clubs and make up one, two or more barrels, and take to the nearest railroad station, and write me at this place? For all so delivered, I will pay $8 per gallon.
All will thus have an opportunity of doing a favor for their friends that will cost nothing but a little labor. I firmly rely upon your benevolence and patriotism.
D. T. CARRAWAY,
Major and C. S., Wilcox's Light Division,
Hill's Corps, A. N. V.
GRAHAM, N. C., Jan. 11, 1864.

The above appeal meets my most hearty approval, and the Commissaries in the State will render every assistance to Maj. Carraway in carrying out the object of his visit from the army. Where barrels are wanting, they can be procured and delivered at any point on the railroad, by application to me. JAMES SLOAN,
Maj and Chief Commissary for State N. C.
GREENSBORO', N. C., Jan. 11, 1864. Jan 18-1w*

DIVIDEND NO. 6.

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. CO.,
VANCE, January 1, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of six per cent. on their capital stock payable on and after the first day of February next at this office in Confederate money.
The Transfer Book will be closed from this date until the day of payment. JOHN H. BRYAN, Jr.,
Jan 4 6awtd Secretary.

BOARD PER MONTH.
FAMILIES CAN OBTAIN BOARD AT THE COLlin's House at Kittrell's Depot by the month until the 1st of June.
Board per month,.....$150.
Children and sergants,.....75.
PROPRIETOR
Jan 9 2w of Collin's House, Kittrell's Depot, N. C.

NOTICE.
PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF COURT, I WILL sell at the Court House door, in Smithfield, Johnston Co., on Monday the 1st of February, 1864, FOUR NEGROES, belonging to the estate of Ira W. Rose, dec'd, for distribution among the heirs. Terms of sale—cash, or note with approved security. ISHAM LEE,
Jan 14-w* Administrator.

GLOVES AND SOCKS WANTED.
I DESIRE TO PURCHASE FOR THE SOLDIERS 10,000 pairs of Gloves and 10,000 pairs of Socks. Donations will be thankfully received.
EDWARD WARREN,
Jan 11-1m Surgeon Gen. N. C.
City papers, Greensboro' Patriot and Charlotte Bulletin copy one month and send bills to Surgeon General.

WANTED TO HIRE,
FOR THE PRESENT YEAR, A GOOD CHILD'S Nurse and House Girl. None but an active, intelligent girl will answer. Apply at
Jan 6-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

NOTICE.
ON THE FIRST DAY OF EVERY MONTH I SHALL send a Special Agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., sent to me at this place will be promptly forwarded, free of charge.
EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 22 3m Surgeon General, N. C.

STEAM CIRCULAR SAW MILL FOR SALE
THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE A STEAM Engine complete, with Saw Carriage, Saws, Belting, &c., in running order—Engine about thirty horse power, locomotive boiler, and immediately on Railroad. If not sold for cash will be bartered for other property. Apply in person or by letter to the subscriber at Goldsboro'.
Jan 14-3awlm. GEO. BISHOP.

NEW SONGS.
"CALL ME NOT BACK FROM THE ECHOLESS Shore," or answer to "Rock Me to Sleep," by the author and composer of "When this Cruel War is Over." Price $1 50.
"'Tis the March of the Southern Men," from a Scotch melody. Price $1 50.
"No One to Love," by W. B. Harvey. Price $1 50.
One half off to the trade.
GEO. DUNN & CO., Publishers,
Jan 15-6t Richmond, Va.

STATE DIRECTORY.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Captain William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Captain Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Captain James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Captain Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
James H. Foote, Iredell, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
William A. Graham, Jr., Orange, Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice; William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—John L Bailey, Buncombe; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W N Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Talloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge, Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Govern'r Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendant of Asylum for the Insane, at Raleigh.

Rev W M Wingate is President of Wake Forest College, (Baptist) which is for the present suspended.

Rev Braxton Craven is President of Trinity College (Methodist.)

Rev ——— is President of Davidson College (Presbyterian.)

Major W M Gordon is Superintendant of the Hillsboro Military Academy.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis, of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasure. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeB. Pue, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Chief Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1863.
LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. We give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.
THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

FOUND,
ON MARKET SQUARE, YESTERDAY, A SMALL Pocket Book, containing a small sum of money.—The owner can have the same by application at this office, describing the same and paying for this advertisement.
Dec 22-tf

WROUGHT IRON.
WE HAVE FOR THOUSAND POUNDS OF IRON suitable for farming purposes.
Jan 11-3w* SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.

SMALL POX NOTICE.
AS THE SMALL POX HAS AGAIN APPEARED in the city of Raleigh, all persons calling at the office of the Surgeon General between the hours of ten and two will be vaccinated free of charge.
EDWARD WARREN,
Jan 11-1m Surgeon General.
Daily State Journal and Semi-Weekly Standard copy one month each.

FOR RENT, NEAR DURHAM'S DEPOT, N. C. RAILROAD,
THE PLANTATION LATELY OCCUPIED BY DR. E. M. Scott, deceased, will be rented publicly on the premises on Thursday, 28th inst. There are two settlements on the place, with all necessary buildings for the accommodation of small families—all new. Fences in excellent condition. Mr. J. C. Bellows will show the premises to those desiring to see them.
Jan 15 td* J. S. AMIS.

FOR SALE.
A FEW SMALL STERLING BILLS.
Jan 20-3t* GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, JAN. 22, 1864.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the PROGRESS:

DAILY PROGRESS:

Six months	$10 00
Three months	6 00
Two months	4 00
One month	2 00

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $10 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

Advertisements will be inserted for $2 a square (eight lines solid minion or less) for the first, and $1:50 for every additional insertion.

Business Notice.—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for JOB PRINTING with dispatch.

Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

Fifteen cents for Rags.—Fifteen cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton or Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

Butler's Department.

Though we have made diligent enquiry, we have as yet been unable to find any reasonable excuse for the alarm which has been occasioned by sepsation mongers, as to heavy reinforcements and a probable advance from our coast. We had a visit yesterday from an officer of Col. Whitford's regiment, on duty below Kinston, and he assures us that if the enemy had received reinforcements at Newbern, it was not known to the lower pickets, who are generally well posted as to changes in that direction.

The winter being so far advanced without any demonstration, we are rather inclined to hope that we are to have no active campaign in Eastern North Carolina. But should the enemy come they will find a stuborn resistance. We believe that our authorities are prepared for them.

The Advance.

A dispatch received in this city yesterday, assures us that the cargo of the steamer *Advance*, consisting of shoes, blankets and cotton cards, is safe, and that Col. Cressan, commander of the ship, has strong hopes of saving the vessel. The weather was good yesterday and we hope the steamer is off the beach and in port before this time.

Gov. Vance has been doing a good work and the soldiers and people will bless him. Shoes and blankets for the soldiers in the field and cotton cards for their mothers, wives and sisters at home! Even if the ship is lost the cargo will prove a great blessing to our people.

Make Bread.

Never mind the cotton and tobacco this year. The tobacco the world can do without, and as to cotton a very small quantity will suffice, as there is much stored away all throughout the country. Let our farmers, as The Spring, the season for seeding will soon be here, prepare for corn, potatoes, rice, peas, beans and any and everything that will subsist man and beast. Nobody is afraid of the Yankees but everybody fears starvation. Make corn and raise hogs, and feed the army, and there need be no fears of subjugation.

Congress.

Congress is principally engaged in the consideration of the currency and military bills, but as they are only discussed in secret session it is not likely we shall know anything about them until finally passed and given to the country. We regret to learn that a member of Congress from this State is rather hopeless as to the power of the body to benefit the currency.

One of the up-country papers of Virginia suggests that certain persons in this State ought to be arrested for treason, the rural sheet aforesaid taking its cue, of course, from irresponsible publications in this city, whose lights have gone out forever. We would gently remind the zealous patriot that, as a Virginian, he will have enough to do to arrest and punish the population of the Pierpont government, a community of people comprising one third or more of the sovereigns of the ancient Commonwealth of the "Old Dominion," now sheltering themselves under the protecting wings of father Abraham. Let Virginia and Virginians look to the treason among their own people and the fifty-odd regiments they have in the Federal army, and our State authorities will attend to any treason that may manifest itself here. We have no organized regiments in the Yankee army and no representatives in the Yankee Congress. Persons who live in glass houses should not throw stones.

The Yankees continue to shell Charleston but the inhabitants don't seem to mind it, as everything goes on as usual. The fact is their shells only reach the lower part of the city, and the citizens have changed their base, or fallen back so as to be out of reach; and the only thing the enemy can hope to gain by the incessant bombardment is the destruction of a few buildings.

Two hundred beeves arrived in Danville on Friday last, for the use of the Yankee prisoners at that place. This don't look much like "starving" them. Their rations are as good if not better than those dealt out to our own soldiers.

A fire occurred in Columbia, S. C., on the 19th, by which several millions of dollars worth of property was destroyed.

Gen. R. B. Vance.

We fear that the reported capture of this gallant officer is but too true. In addition to what we have already published, the *Standard* gives the following extract from a letter from Marshall, Madison County:

"The news in regard to a portion of Gen. Vance's command is somewhat unfavorable. He left Asheville, and proceeded through some of the western counties, and crossing the mountains, made his way into Sevier county, Tenn. He then came upon a Yankee foraging train, which he captured, and was making his way out, when he came upon a blockade in the road on Cosby's Creek, which took him some ten or twelve hours to remove. In the meantime, the Yankees started in pursuit of him, and overhauled him on Cosby's Creek, at the ford, where they are reported to have almost completely surrounded him, and it is feared that they have succeeded in capturing him and the larger portion of his command. These are such facts as we learned on yesterday, from some who made their escape. These statements are very confused and conflicting, and we still hope that the affair is not so bad as represented."

There is to be a public meeting at Thompson's Store, in this county, on the 23d, to-morrow, to consider the condition of the country; and Messrs C. J. Rogers and Wm. Laws, members of the House of Commons for this county, recommend that a county meeting be held at the Court House, in this City, on Monday night of February Court.

Our Foreign Correspondence.

NASSAU, N. P., Jan. 16, 1864.

J. L. PENNINGTON, ESQ.—*Sir*: You may be surprised at receiving a letter from this place, nevertheless I will send you a few lines. The harbor at this place is filled with shipping more or less engaged in the blockade trade or its results. Nearly all the reshipping of cotton and tobacco is to England, and vessels are all the time receiving cargoes, that have run out from Wilmington and other ports of the Confederate States. Nearly all the steamers here fly the Confederate flag, and it is as familiar here as at home.

Goods are much higher than before the war, especially cotton fabrics, and all are higher than they are in Dixie (as it is familiarly called here)—counting exchange at $20; it is to be hoped that it has fallen or will go so.

There are considerable mutterings here about the action of U. S. cruisers violating British waters, &c., but it will all turn out *nothing*, as the English Government has more *fear* of a war with the United States than *regard for honor*.

I am surprised that the English people are so badly informed in regard to us and our institutions. If you could behold the negro here just as he is, you would say that any slave in the South is far better off than they. Here they are made (by law) equal to the whites; and anyone that is blind can tell the difference by the sound that comes to his ear on the streets; they are (nearly all) black and dirty in their dress and quite offensive in their manners; too lazy to work and beset you at every turn for a little job that no one wishes done, and after it is through they demand ten prices, and if you don't pay it, will curse you and threaten to call a policeman to make you fork over.

In another letter I will tell you of the Government and how it is carried on and the means used to further its ends, &c. Yours, JUNEVIS.

Our Hospitals.

RALEIGH, Jan. 19th, 1864.

MR. EDITOR:—In looking over your paper a day or two ago I was pleased to see that Dr. E. Burke Haywood, Surgeon in charge of General Hospital No. 7, contemplates cultivating a garden for the benefit of the sick and convalescent soldiers under his care.

This is indeed a good move. Proper nourishments for the brave defenders of our country, who are now languishing in different hospitals on beds of sickness from disease contracted in camp, or bear upon their bodies honorable scars received on blood-stained fields of battle, when gallantly fighting in defence of all that is dear to man on earth—life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness—is of the first and greatest importance.

In this connection it will not perhaps be amiss to state that Dr. Thos. Hill, Surgeon in charge of General Hospital No. 8, adopted the system of gardening last year, and was quite succesful in the undertaking. Large quantities of vegetables were produced, and dealt out to the sick and wounded soldiers in his charge, with the most satisfactory results. Those who were here at the time have not forgotten the beneficial effects resulting therefrom.

He is now engaged, and has been for some time past, in making preparations to conduct the system of gardening the present year, on a much larger scale than heretofore. We wish him the greatest success in the enterprise.

North Carolina has just cause to feel proud of the very able and efficient manner in which the two hospitals in this city, in charge of Surgeons Thos. Hill and E. Burke Haywood, are conducted; both of whom are well known not only in this community, but throughout the State, as gentlemen of high standing, and distinguished in the medical profession.

A SOLDIER.

GEN. BRAGG.—The Columbus (Ga.) *Times*, of the 9th inst., says:

This veteran hero of many battles, at the earnest solicitation of the city authorities, held a public reception yesterday at Cook's Hotel. A large number of our citizens paid their respects to the distinguished General, and we have seen none who were disappointed in the man. Plain and unassuming, he greeted all with the air of one who felt himself amongst, not inferiors, but his fellow citizens. To his old associates in arms he extended the hand of cordial greeting, and to all he demeaned himself as he is, the pure hearted patriot, and lover of his country through weal and woe. His traducers, if any such visited him, could not but feel they had injured a good man, or labored to that end. History will yet do him justice, when the name of Braxton Bragg will be found emblazoned high on the roll of honor. May he long live to serve his country, and enjoy the confidence of his fellow citizens.

A TRIBUTE TO GEN. JACKSON.—In the report of Secretary Seddon the following tribute to Stonewall Jackson occurs:

Around him clustered, with peculiar warmth, their gratitude, their affections, and their hopes. His deeds had approved him a warrior of the highest order, as the whole tenor of his life, in peace as in war, had shown him the very type and model of the Christian hero. From the first battle of Manassas, when by the firmness and invincible will he earned the title now indissolubly connected with his name, down to the battle of Chancellorsville, where his dauntless valor struck its final and most decisive blow, he was identified with almost every important movement and brilliant victory in Virginia.

He had lived long enough to reap a full harvest of fame, to have become an example of his countrymen, and the admiration of the civilized world. But to the Confederacy his loss is felt to be not only irreparable, because the memory of his deeds and the spirit he inspired glow through the hearts of its armies to animate to noble emulation and kindred deeds of valor, patriotism and self-devotion. The blood of such a martyr to the cause of Southern liberty and independence canopises it to the faith and devotion of all of its defenders, and constitutes a resistless appeal to the sympathies of mankind as to the justice of

From Nassau, N. P.

We have succeeded in getting a regular correspondent at Nassau, from whom we publish a short but interesting letter this morning. We hope to get letters and papers hereafter by every steamer.

Our correspondent sends us a copy of the *Bahama Herald*, of the 18th January. Under the marine head we find the steamers *Wild Dayrell*, *Heroine* and *Pet* reported as arrived from Wilmington.

THE HERALD'S SITUATION ARTICLE.

Under the head of "The Situation" the *Herald* says:

The S. S. "Wild Dayrell" and "Pet" have arrived in port since our last issue bringing dates from the Confederacy to the 8th inst. The latter reports the S. S. "Lucy" from Wilmington, at Harbor Island, in a leaky condition, having been chased into that anchorage by the United States S. S. Vanderbilt. It would seem from this that the Yankees still maintain their Blockade of British waters. We hope the exhibition of the guns of the Vesuvius in that neighborhood will put a stop at least for the present to their effrontery. The political news from the Confederacy is almost entirely devoid of interest; beyond the usual amount of skirmishing but little has been accomplished by either party in a military point of view. A bill has been introduced into Congress to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*; it is presumed the measure will pass, and by so doing will add at least 100,000 men additional to the Confederate army in the field.

Beast Butler (who is a perfect type of the Yankee character) has been appointed agent for the exchange of prisoners. It will be recollected that this reproach to humanity has been already outlawed by the act of President Davis and the opinion of mankind besides. The result of this measure will be to stop all exchanges and make the prospect of bloody reprisals imminent. The war for the coming Spring bids fair to be one of unparalleled ferocity.

Secretary Chase, a candidate for the next Northern Presidency, stated, in a recent speech at Cincinnati, that "he felt like taking Old Mother England by the hair," and was enthusiastically cheered. These straws coupled with late significant acts show how the wind blows in that quarter.

With the exception of Confederate dates cited above, we are without any later intelligence from other quarters save the rumor of the capture of the Yacht Julia, of this port, while endeavoring to run the Spanish blockade at Mount Christo with ammunition for the Dominicans, an event said to have taken place Sunday before last.

RATHER DOWN ON THE YANKEES.

Under the head of "Anglophobia" the *Herald* pitches into the Yankees thus:

For months past the whole Northern press has teemed with abuse of our country, its government, its institutions, and its people, all the vials of their most malignant wrath have been ceaselessly poured out upon our heads. Even the hatred of the Rebels in arms against them, is mild when compared with the deep-seated vengeance they evidently burn to gratify against Great Britain. We do not purpose to argue its deservedness, for confident of our own close adherence to law and justice we are content to look upon them with a sort of contemptuous pity, knowing that the arrows of their wrath fall pointless on our shield. It is more to look forward, and speculate upon what this blind perverseness will lead them to, that we indite this article.

As long as these manifestations were confined to the empty bellowing of the mob, (with them the source of government) and the revilings of the press with all its notorious corruption veniality, it was merely a matter for jest and wonderment; but when we see this feeling assuming the form of a national characteristic, and what we might have imagined the insane ravings of passion and prejudice, taking possession of their minds and falling from the lips of their rulers, their vaporing threats growing into a policy that has already been initiated in petty acts that are evidently relished with a gusto not to be disguised, it becomes perhaps judicious to look into the subject a little deeper. Now, the truth is evident, from the insulting allusions made by the Secretary of the Treasury and the President himself to Great Britain in late speeches, the applause with which they were received and the gloating manner in which they were every where paraded in print, as well as the general tone of all their speeches in Congress and elsewhere, that a war with England would not only be a popular measure in the United States today, but is eagerly sought after and urged by the most powerful and influential party in their midst.

No matter how absurd this may appear to calm thinking minds in view of the extensive unfinished job of that kind they have now on hand, it has ever been with the Yankee leaders and people a pet idea, that such an issue would unite both sections of the country against the common enemy, and thus bring about the now apparently hopeless solution of their political troubles. Notwithstanding, we say, the absurdity of these views, they yet cling to them, and pro ratio with the postponement of the end of Rebellion, they gather renewed strength. The fact of their leaders boldly assuming, endorsing and promulgating these views, being conclusive evidence in a Republican form of government that it is *the will of the people*. It is as universally admitted among them as the divinity of the Scriptures, that a war with England must follow the crushing of the Rebellion, and we presume all the little indignities they have *endeavoured* to heap upon us, and the late outrages repeated at intervals in our waters, together with the unwarranted commercial restrictions they have had the assurance to place upon the port of Nassau, (something in the style of a Corsair laying tribute,) are but the Overtures to the grand Tragedies that are to ensue.

Is it not then a credit to our people that they rest so calmly and quietly in the shadow of this coming storm? does it not speak well for our close adherence to law and justice that these would-be enemies are allowed a representative in our midst with the powers of a Commercial King, and to whose *ipse dixit* all our merchants must bow in meek obedience, while the symbol of the Anglophobists floats out from its flagstaff upon our wharves almost side by side with St. George's sacred Cross, as though the kindest sympathy and friendship were blended in their folds. It simply tells how much our noble Mother will bear in her close adherence to the great principles of truth and honor. Still, the time has gone by when right should be sacrificed to sentiment, and the tax upon our forbearance since the Trent affair is becoming levied heavier every day, we should not longer be beguiled into a fancied security, but learn these modern Visigoths their responsibilities and *their place*, that such a lesson is in preparation needs no prophetic eye to foresee, and we suppose at last they will prove *apt pupils*.

THE MORALS OF NASSAU.

Nassau is a nice place for the moral youth of the Confederacy who wish to leave the country to escape service. The *Herald* says:

The recent serious affray, by which one of our policemen was almost fatally wounded while in the discharge of his duty, should awaken the authorities to the necessity of placing our city under greater restrictions. The late increase both in business and population has necessarily been accompanied with a corresponding growth of evils always incident to prosperity, and regulations should be enforced by which they may be reached and controlled. The most flagrant one that at first presents itself is the great number of low

These dens are constantly thronged with discharged sailors and idle vagabonds who are thus not only demoralized, but prevented from directing their efforts towards obtaining the means of subsistence, and thus avoiding the danger of becoming dependent upon public and private charity for support. If laws are not upon the statute books that will reach this evil they should speedily be placed there, for the rapid increase of drunkards certainly augurs no good either to the morals or prosperity of our inhabitants.—Another is the noisy disputations that echo through our streets the entire day. It seeming to be a matter of emulation with some people who can talk the loudest and make the most disturbance. All parties so indulging are flagrantly guilty of breaking the public peace and should be promptly arrested. "Order is Heaven's first law" and if the necessity is felt there, how much greater its importance in an earthly city.

Another great evil is the system of extortion practised by the boatmen in the harbor, who seem to have no fixed price for their labor, but carry on business in the plundering style. Their customers rarely escaping their clutches without a quarrel and a deep sense of being imposed upon. A regular tariff of charges should be made for these gentry, as is customary for cab and carriages in other cities, and they should be required to keep a card placed in a conspicuous part of their boats notifying every traveler of what might be the legal charge.

Many other improvements can be made which will all appear in good time. In the meanwhile we think the first step to be taken is to increase the power and effisiency of the police force, at present inadequate in numbers to successfully institute and effectually carry out these much needed improvements.

GOV. SEYMOUR ON THE WAR.

Governor Seymour, of New York, in his annual message to the Legislature of that State, says that

"The disorganization and destruction of the South are not to save us from the cost of the war. The plan for the future government of the seceded States demands the maintenance of armies, and a continued drain upon the persons and property of our people. Whenever one-tenth of the voters of either of these States shall submit themselves to the conditions imposed, they may form new governments, with new or old names and boundaries. This inconsiderable minority is to be supported in the exercise of power by the arms and treasure of the North. There will be no motives on their part to draw the remaining population into the support of the governments thus created. There will be every inducement of power, of gain and of ambition, to perpetuate the condition of affairs so favorable to individual purposes. It will also be for the interest of the National Administration to continue this system of government, so utterly at variance with a representative policy. Is not this the same mistaken theory upon which other nations have tried to govern their dependencies? Has complete subjugation, for centuries produced the quiet, the obedience to law, the order, the security to life and property, the kindly feelings or the mutual contributions to prosperity which belong to real peace?

"Governments thus formed would represent not the interest of the citizens, but the wills and interests of the power that creates and sustains them. The nine States thus controlled would balance in the House of Representatives in the choice of President, and at all times in the Senate, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Missouri, Kentucky, and Wisconsin, with a united population of 16 533,383, which is more than one-half of that of our whole country. The one-tenth who would accept the Proclamation for the price of power, would not only govern the States made by executive decrees, but they would also govern the North. While the plan is harsh to the body of the Southern people it is still more unjust toward the North. Fourteen hundred men in Florida, would balance in the Senate of the United States the power of New York. Less than 70,000 voters in the nine States named in the President's Proclamation would wield a power sufficient to weigh down that of the nine most populous States in the Union.

"We should thus have, with the nominal States of Eastern and Western Virginia, a system of rotten boroughs which would govern the Union and destroy the representative nature of our government This, in connection with existing inequalities in State representation, would be a dangerous invasion of the rights of a majority of the American people. It would enable an administration to perpetuate its power.

"It is a fact full of significance that every measure to convert the war against armed rebellion into one against private property and personal rights to the South, has been accompanied by claims to exercise military power in the loyal States of the North.

"The proclamation of emancipation at the South, and the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* at the North, the confiscation of private property in the seceded States, and the arbitrary arrest, imprisonment and banishment of the citizens of loyal States, the claim to destroy political organizations at the South, and the armed interference by government in local elections have been contemporaneous events.

"These acts at first were justified upon the ground that they were necessary to save the national existence. We now find that new and more extreme claims to arbitrary power are put forth, when it is declared that the strength of the rebellion is broken, and that our armies are about to trample out every vestige of its incendiary fires. More prerogatives are asserted in the hour of triumph than were claimed as a necessity in days of disaster and danger.

"The doctrine of Southern disorganization and revolution is a doctrine of national bankruptcy, and of national ruin; it is a measure for lasting military despotism over one-third of our country, which will be the basis for military despotism over the whole land. It does not contemplate the return of our soldiers to their families, or relief from the cost and sacrifices of war. It will make an enduring drain upon our homes, and impose crushing burdens upon our labor and industry. It will open a wide and lasting field for peculation and fraud. It tends to perpetuate power by making and unmaking States, as the interest of factions may dictate. It will be a source of internal disorder and disquietude, and national weakness in our external relations. It will give dangerous allies to invaders of our soil.

If this war is to make a social revolution and structural changes in great States, we have seen only its beginning. Such changes are the work of time. If they are to be made by military power, it must be exerted through long periods. Whether white or black troops are used, the diversion from labor and the cost of war will be equally prolonged, and we have just entered upon a course of certain cost and uncertain results. No such changes as are now urged have ever, in the world's history, been without struggles lasting through more than one generation of men.

"What has government accomplished in the territories wrested from rebellion by the valor of our armies? Has it pacified them? Has it revived the arts of peace? Has quiet and confidence been restored? Is commerce renewed? Are they not held as they were conquered, at the expense of Northern blood and treasure? Are not our armies wasted by holding under armed control those who, under a wise and generous policy, would have been friends? The spirit which prompts the harsh measures of subjugation has driven off many in the border States, who, at the crisis of our country's fate, broke away from their ancient sympathies with the seceding States, and clung to the Union. [illegible] which, by the elective franchise. In some quarters [illegible] tent has been increased; in no place has the [illegible] of Government gained us allies."

Meeting of the New Board of Commissioners.

RALEIGH, Jan. 19, 1864.

This evening the newly elected Mayor and Board of Commissioners for the City of Raleigh, for the year 1864, convened at the Mayor's office for the first time.

Wm. H. Harrison, Esq., Mayor. Messrs. W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P. Canby, Commissioners from the Western Ward. Messrs. W. R. Richardson, A. L. Lougee and S. W. Scott, Commissioners for the Middle Ward. Dr. Wm. H. McKee and Messrs. J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp, Commissioners for the Eastern Ward.

Certificates from the Inspectors appointed to said elections, were received by the Clerk, according to law, announcing the above named gentlemen duly elected. Whereupon the oath of office was administered to the Mayor by W. H. Tucker, Esq., and then the Mayor administered the oath to each of the Commissioners present for a faithful discharge of their respective duties.

The Board being thus organized, the business for in order was the election of City Clerk; when C. Christophers was elected.

On motion, J. J. Christophers, Esq., was appointed City Tax Collector for 1864.

The Board then proceeded to vote for Chief Constable when J. J. Betts, Esq., was elected. Mr. V. Denton was elected Assistant Constable.

W. R. Richardson, Esq., was elected City Treasurer.

R. P. Battle, Esq., City Attorney.

F. G. King, Esq., Weigh Master.

Committees on Streets compose the Commissioners of each Ward.

Grave-yard Committee consists of Messrs. Tucker, Harp and Lougee.

On motion of Mr. S. W. Scott, it was

Ordered, That a Captain of the Night Watch and six Watchmen be elected; when C. H. Horton was elected Captain, and Messrs. E. A. Johnson, [illegible] Beevers, Wm. C. Parker, M. C. Luter, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby were elected Watchmen.

Joe Miller has a contract to get stone at 75 cts per load.

On motion of Dr. McKee, the last Wednesday night of each month was fixed as the regular meeting of the Board.

On motion of Dr. McKee, a committee consisting of Messrs. McKee, Richardson and Creech, were appointed to fix salaries, and report at next meeting.

The following accounts were presented, read and on motion, allowed: Jos. King, $28; W. C. Parker, $21; Wm. Beevers, $35 25; M. C. Luter, $37; A. Driver, $37; E. A. Johnson, $37.

An account of Mr. Medlin, $27, for guarding small pox case was allowed.

On motion of Dr. McKee, a committee was appointed to memorialize the Legislature to make provision near the State quarry for lot to bury the colored population.

Messrs. McKee, Tucker and Richardson were appointed said committee.

On motion, the Board adjourned.

J. J. CHRISTOPHERS, Clerk.

THE POPE ON THE PROPOSED EUROPEAN CONGRESS.—The following is the reply of the Pope to the invitation of Napoleon to send delegates to the proposed European Congress:

Imperial Majesty: The thought which your majesty expresses of being able to establish without shock in Europe—with God's blessing also—with the concurrence of the sovereigns and their representatives, a system which [illegible] minds, and restores peace, tranquility and [illegible] the numerous countries where, unhappily, these benefits are lost, is a design which greatly honors your majesty, and which, with the co-operation of all assisted by Divine grace, would produce the best results. We co-operate, therefore, in so laudable a project in a perfectly cordial spirit, and can earnestly assure your majesty that all our moral support will be afforded to the Congress, in order that the principles of justice, in these days so much misunderstood and trodden under foot, may be reestablished to the advantage of society in its present agitated state, that violated rights may be admitted, in order to be asserted in favor of those who have to suffer by their violation, and especially in that the real pre-eminence which belongs naturally to the Catholic religion, as being the only true one, may be re-established, especially.

We entertain the hope that your majesty, with your high perspicuity, will recognize in our communication the character of loyalty which always accompanies the acts of the Apostolic See, at the same time the evidence of the great esteem which we entertain towards your august person, whom we have in no way hesitated to speak thus explicitly in a matter of so much importance. Resting upon, with the assurance of our paternal affection, we give your majesty, your august consort, and your imperial prince, our apostolic benediction.

Given in our palace of the Vatican, the 20th day of November, 1863. PIUS P. P. IX.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SITUATION WANTED.

A SITUATION WANTED AS SUPERINTENDENT or general manager by a thorough and competent manufacturer from Manchester, England, a late refugee from Memphis, Tenn., who is 55 years of age and has had forty years' experience in the business. Understands the manufacture of both wool and cotton. Is also a millwright, machinist and engineer. Any person in want of such a man will call at room No. 14, Exchange Hotel, or address M. KELLY through the Post Office.

Jan 22-3t*

FOR SALE.

26 FEET OF GOOD STOUT LOG CHAIN. Address the subscriber at Beulah P. O., N. C.

Jan 22 1w* B. R. HINNANT

DWELLING FOR RENT.

FOR RENT, A COMFORTABLE DWELLING with all necessary out-buildings, good garden, and well of good water in the yard. Apply to

Jan 22-3t* J. J. CHRISTOPHERS.

LOST,

ON OR NEAR NASH SQUARE, ON WEDNESDAY last, a blue silk tissue veil. A liberal reward will be paid for it if delivered at the

Jan 22-1t* STANDARD OFFICE.

AUCTION SALE.

SATURDAY, THE 23D INST., WE WILL SELL, in front of our Sales Room, 10 shares Stock North Carolina Railroad, $1,000 N. C. Railroad 8 per cent. Bonds, one barrel old Apple Brandy, made of cider, several barrels of Vinegar, Salt by the sack, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Macaboy Snuff by the keg, and sundry other articles not mentioned.

CREECH & LITCHFORD, Auctioneers.

Jan 22-2t

IMPORTANT SALE OF TIN PLATE AT AUCTION.

ON THE 10TH OF FEBRUARY NEXT, IN FRONT of our Sales Room, we will sell to the highest bidder 50 boxes brand IX Tin Plate, 10 x 14.

CREECH & LITCHFORD, Auctioneers.

Jan 22-td

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A COMPLETE GRAMMAR OF THE FRENCH LANguage, (144 pp., 18 mo.,) may be had at all Book stores.

Price $1. One third off to the trade.